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BOROUGH OF LUDLOW

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1956



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BOROUGH OF LUDLOW

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS**

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### **Medical Officer of Health**

JAMES L. GREGORY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S., D.T.M. & H.Y.

### **Public Health Inspector**

H. V. JAMES, Cert. R.S.I., M.I.M.E.

### **Public Health Laboratory Service**

Bacteriologist : DR. C. A. JONES

Public Health Laboratory

Royal Salop Infirmary

Shrewsbury

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1956

1ST MAY, 1957

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ending on the 31st December, 1956.

The estimated number of the population of the Borough as at mid-year 1956 was 6,490 and this is about the same as in the two previous years.

The Birth Rate was 13.8 and the Death Rate 10.9 and both these figures are satisfactory as compared with the figures of other districts.

There were no serious epidemics of any of the notifiable infectious diseases. No cases of Diphtheria were notified and this is the fourteenth year that the town has been free from any cases of this disease. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis is gradually getting less and during the year there was no death from this disease in the town. One death was reported as due to a motor accident in the town.

Housing is still one of the greatest problems to be dealt with and much remains to be done still with regard to the re-housing of families living in unsatisfactory houses. One of the difficulties is that at present the cost of new houses is very high and this often means that the rents to be charged are more than many families living in unfit houses at present could possibly afford. The same difficulty is met with with regard to the re-housing of older people who can only pay any increased rents for new houses by getting National Assistance.

JAMES L. GREGORY,

Medical Officer of Health.



## BOROUGH OF LUDLOW

## VITAL STATISTICS—1956

				M.	F.	Total
<b>Live Births</b> —	Legitimate	...	...	37	48	85
	Illegitimate	...	...	2	3	5
	Totals	...	...	39	51	90

**Birth Rate** per 1,000 of the population=13.8

<b>Still Births</b> —	Legitimate	...	...	3	—	3
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...	...	3	—	3

**Still Birth Rate** per 1,000 total births=32.2

<b>Deaths</b>	...	...	...	45	39	84
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**Death Rate** per 1,000 of population=10.9

**Deaths from Puerperal Causes—**

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—
(b) From other Puerperal Causes ...	—	—
Totals ...	Nil	Nil

<b>Deaths of Infants under one year of age—</b>	Number	I.M. Rate
(a) Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	2	23.5
(b) Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	1	200.0
(c) All infants per 1,000 total births...	3	33.3

The following were the rates for England and Wales—

Birth Rate	...	15.7
Still Birth Rate	...	23.0
Death Rate	...	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	23.8

## SECTION A

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) ... ..	1,068
Registrar-General's estimate of the population as at mid-1956 ... ..	6,490
Number of inhabited houses ... ..	2,059
Rateable Value of the Borough ... ..	£69,374
Estimated product of 1d. Rate ... ..	£265

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The Registrar-General's estimated figure of the population as at the 30th June, 1956, is 6,490. This is ten less than in the previous year.

#### Births

The total live births numbered 90 (males 39, females 51) and of this number five were illegitimate. The Birth Rate (crude and corrected) was 13.8 (comparability factor was 1.00).

#### Still Births

There were three Still Births and this gives a Still Birth Rate of 32.3 (England and Wales 23.0).

#### Infant Mortality

A total number of three infants died under the age of one year. This was the same number as in the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate was 33.3.

#### Neo-Natal Death Rate

The number of infants dying under the age of one month was three. This gives a rate of 33.3 of the total live births. In the previous year there were none.

#### Deaths

Deaths number 84 (males 45, females 39). This gives a crude Death Rate of 12.9 and a corrected Death Rate of 10.9. A list of the causes of deaths will be found at the end of the Report.

## **SECTION B**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES**

#### **Staff**

The names and qualifications of the officers are given at the beginning of the Report. There have been no changes during the year. The Public Health Inspector also holds the post of Borough Surveyor.

#### **Laboratory Facilities**

The Public Health Laboratory is at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, and samples of water, milk, ice cream, etc. are sent there for bacteriological examination and report.

Chemical examinations of water samples are carried out at the Laboratory, Chester, by the Public Analyst, Mr. Harold Lowe. Effluents from Sewage Disposal Works are also sent to this Laboratory for examination.

The co-operation of both the above Laboratories is of the greatest importance in the work of the Health Department and I would like to express my thanks to Dr. C. A. Jones and Mr. Harold Lowe for the great assistance they have given during the year.

#### **Ambulance Service**

The Central Ambulance Depot is at Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury and the Telephone Number is Shrewsbury 6631. There is a subsidiary Ambulance Station at Ludlow, and three ambulances are stationed there and one car for sitting cases. Particulars of journeys made, patients conveyed and the total mileage travelled by the ambulances can be found in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

If Doctors require an ambulance to be sent for any patient it is advised that the message should be sent to the Central Depot as those on duty there will know what ambulance is available.

#### **Home Nursing**

The County Council have the duty under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to make provision for securing the attendance of Nurses on patients who require nursing in their own homes. There are seven full-time Home Nurses in the County and six of these are at Shrewsbury and one is at Ludlow.



## Home Help Service

At the beginning of the year there was one whole time Home Help stationed at Ludlow and twelve part-time Home Helps. The charge for Domestic Help is 3s. 3d. per hour but if people furnish particulars of their financial circumstances they can then be assessed to pay at a lower rate according to their means. During 1955 a total of 51 cases were attended by Home Helps in Ludlow. Nine of these were aged persons, 26 were cases of chronic sickness, and ten were Maternity Cases.

## Infant Welfare Centre

The Infant Welfare Centre is at Cliftonville, Dinham, Ludlow. It is held on Mondays. There is also School Clinic held at the same address.

## Chest Clinic

This is now held at Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury. Mass Miniature Radiography was carried out in Ludlow during 1955 and a total of 916 persons were X-rayed. Two cases of possibly active Tuberculosis were found.

## Birth Control Clinic

This was opened on the 6th October, 1954, and was held at first on the first Wednesday of each month. Since November, 1955, it has been held five times in the year instead of twelve times, i.e., in February, April, June, September and November. The patients attending the Clinic in 1955 numbered 32.

## Venereal Diseases Clinic

The Clinic is at 1 Belmont, Shrewsbury, and the days and hours of attendance for patients are as follows :

Males	...	Tuesdays and Fridays	...	6 to 8 p.m.
Females	...	Mondays	...	3.30 to 5.30 p.m.
		Thursdays	...	5 to 7 p.m.

## Diphtheria Immunisation

Children may be immunised against Diphtheria by their own doctor or by one of the County Health Officers at the Welfare Centre or at the School Clinic. There have been no cases of this disease in Ludlow since the year 1942.

**Mortuary**

The Mortuary for the town is at East Hamlet Hospital and as stated in the previous Report some repairs were carried out at it and new equipment supplied. A Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have prepared a memorandum with suggested plans attached showing the facilities which are considered essential in the case of Mortuaries. These plans will be made available to all local authorities. The need for a trained mortuary assistant is especially stressed particularly when post-mortem examinations are carried out.

**Hospital Accommodation**

The hospital centre is at Shrewsbury and details of the various hospitals available have been given in previous Reports. The provision of part of the Ludlow Hospital for children is being kept before the Management Committee of the Shrewsbury Group Hospital Committee. Such a scheme would certainly be a help for parents whose children were in hospital as visits could be made much easier than at present when a journey to Shrewsbury is necessary.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

In this Section of the Report the matters dealt with include water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal, refuse collection and disposal, rodent control, and the inspection of factories and workshops. All these matters have to receive attention if the health of the people is to be safeguarded.

It is difficult for us now to realise how very unsatisfactory environmental conditions were in this Country one hundred years ago. Attention was drawn to the matter in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population in 1842. Following this the Public Health Act, 1848, led to the establishment of a General Board of Health and of Local Boards of Health, to which were appointed "officers of health," as the first medical officers of health were known. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century and since then there have been marked changes in the environmental conditions in which people live. Defects in houses, shops, food premises, and factories have been sought out and remedied and there is now more control over the spread of infectious diseases. In 1870 the death rate from enteric fever was 389 per million, and the deaths from typhus fever between 1869 and 1883 numbered a total of 23,700. Much has been done in the past to improve the conditions under which people live but there are still many problems to be faced and solved.

#### Water Supplies

The two town supplies were generally adequate except for short seasonal shortages during the year. A total of 20 million gallons were taken from the Elan Aqueduct Supply during the year. There were no extensions to existing mains during the year. The water from both supplies to the town is chlorinated and of 29 samples taken during the year 25 were satisfactory and 4 were not. Repeat samples from the latter four sources of supply were later found to be satisfactory also.

The preparation of the scheme for an elevated service reservoir and relief main in East Hamlet by the Council's Consulting Engineers has been completed and submitted, together with the necessary plans and other appropriate documents, to the Council in February, 1957, and has been approved. Tenders are being invited and it is hoped that loan sanction will be given and the work carried out during 1957. Of the total number of houses in the town all but one are supplied by the main water supplies to the town, the water being either piped into the houses or obtained from the stand pipes.



Chemical examinations of each supply were made in December, 1956, and both supplies were found to be satisfactory and the Burway (Low Level) Supply is a hard one.

The Surveyor reports that 1,883 of the total number of houses have the main water supply laid on to the house and 175 get water from the stand-pipes.

### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

#### **Fountain Spring. High Level Supply**

DATE—11.12.56.

	Parts per million
Total solid matter in solution ... ..	260.0
Nitrogen in nitrates ... ..	0.63
Chlorine in chlorides ... ..	14.0
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F. ... ..	0.16
Free and saline ammonia ... ..	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia ... ..	0.02
Lead, copper, zinc ... ..	Nil
Microscopical examination of the sediment ...	Nil
Temporary hardness ... ..	140.0
Permanent hardness ... ..	23.0
pH value ... ..	7.5

The above chemical analysis is satisfactory. The water is a slightly hard one.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE,

Chester, 11.1.57.

Public Analyst.

#### **Burway. Low Level Supply**

DATE—11.12.56.

	Parts per million
Total solida matter in solution ... ..	340.0
Nitrogen in nitrates ... ..	3.75
Chlorine in chlorides ... ..	22.0
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F. ... ..	0.08
Free and saline ammonia ... ..	0.01
Lead, copper, zinc ... ..	Nil
Microscopical examination of the sediment ...	Nil
Temporary hardness ... ..	210.0
Permanent hardness ... ..	38.0
pH value ... ..	7.3

The above chemical analysis is satisfactory. The water is a “hard” one and may cause “scale” in boilers.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE,

Chester, 11.1.57.

Public Analyst.

## **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

The Surveyor reports that of the 2,059 houses in the town, 2,006 are connected to the main sewers, 27 have private disposal plant, and the remaining 26 have chemical or pail closets with satisfactory means of disposal. No extensions to the main sewers were made during the year as all development took place in areas already served by existing sewers.

The Council's Consultant Engineers completed their investigations into the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme in the town and submitted their report and recommendations in January, 1957.

A sample of the effluent from the disposal works was taken in January, 1956, and was found to be unsatisfactory with a high figure for biological oxygen demand.

The sludge beds at the works and the Detritus Pits and Sedimentation Tanks at the Pumping Station have been emptied during the year. The works continue to be grossly over-loaded and the frequent pollution of the River Teme by the discharge of crude sewage is unavoidable.

## **Refuse Collection and Disposal**

Collections are made weekly from all domestic premises and more frequently in the holiday season from hotels, restaurants, etc. as may be required.

Standard dust-bins are generally in use in the town and it is of great importance that each house should have a satisfactory dust-bin as this saves considerable time in the collection of refuse. A Council is now allowed to charge up to 7s. 6d. per annum for a dust-bin supplied by them and this scheme has been adopted by many Councils. Such a charge enables the Council to supply a new dust-bin every five years which is about the average time a dust-bin lasts. The need for such a scheme is greatest when people will not provide proper bins but keep on using old ones with the tops or bottoms worn out or else using any old box they may have. Such conditions simply add to the time and trouble of collection and also cause the refuse to be very often scattered on the ground when the bins are not fit to hold it in a satisfactory way.

The Surveyor reports that there has been less trouble at the tip due to fires. Endeavours are being made to find land where refuse can be buried in trenches and covered within 48 hours of being deposited.

## **Salvage**

The total weight of waste paper collected from shops, business and domestic premises during the year was 51 tons. There has been a reduction in consumption by the Mills and as a result of this the separate collections from houses has now been discontinued.



## Rodent Control

Periodical surveys are made of the main sewers, refuse tip, and other Council properties in the town. The following are the number of houses and business premises visited and visits paid.

Private dwellings	...	17	Total visits	...	37
Business premises	...	10	Total visits	...	22

## Factories and Workshops Acts

The Inspector reports that there are 73 factories in the town and that 64 of these have power installed and 9 have no power. Lists of the factories have been checked with H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Premises	Number on Register	Defects Found	Defects Remedied
Factories with power	... 64	4	4
Factories without power	9	2	2

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	2,059
Number of houses owned by the Council	...	...	...	...	432
Number of flats controlled by the Council	...	...	...	...	20
Houses completed in 1956 :					
Council houses	...	...	...	...	23
Private houses	...	...	...	...	18
Houses under construction as at 31.12.56 :					
Council houses	...	...	...	...	6
Private houses	...	...	...	...	14
Improvement grants applied for and granted	...	...	...	...	3
Number of applications for Council houses...	...	...	...	...	420
Number of houses closed as unfit	...	...	...	...	Nil

### New Houses

The 23 houses built during the year by the Council were on the Dodmore No. 2 Site and comprised 12 three-bedroomed houses for 5 persons and 11 three-bedroomed houses for 4 persons. The 6 houses under construction at the end of the year will complete this Scheme and are three-bedroomed houses for 5 persons. The Sheet Road Scheme was deferred for financial reasons and no progress was made regarding the development of the site.

### Housing Applications

Of the 420 applicants 110 have no home of their own, 88 have homes within the Borough but wish to move, 72 live in sub-standard houses, and 149 are living outside the Borough.

### Caravan Site

Visits have been made frequently to the licensed caravan site and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory and in accordance with the licence.

### Quarterly Returns re Housing

Councils were asked in Circular 48/55 dated 29th September, 1955, to submit returns each Quarter regarding the demolition, closing, and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts. The inclusion of details on housing matters is no longer necessary in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY

#### Meat Inspection

There are five licensed slaughterhouses in the town and three of these are regularly used. The Inspector reports that all the premises are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Adequate arrangements for the removal of hides, etc., continue to operate as in previous years. Particulars of the number of animals slaughtered and the number inspected are given on the form which is asked for by the Ministry. In the case of some shops where meat is sold but where no slaughterhouse is available the meat required for sale can be obtained from the large abattoir at Craven Arms which is operated by the Shropshire Fatstock Society Ltd. The inspection of meat at this last named abattoir is carried out by the Inspectors of the Ludlow R.D.C.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	257	1	12	1,266	414
Number inspected ... ..	230	1	12	1,169	382
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Organ or other part condemned ... ..	34	—	—	26	12
Percentage affected ... ..	15%	—	—	2.2%	3.1%
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Organ or other part condemned ... ..	3	—	—	—	5
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	1.3%	—	—	—	1.2%

Cysticercosis : No whole carcasses or organs were condemned for this condition.

The method of disposal of meat found to be unfit for human consumption is to have it stained by means of a dye and then have it buried.

## Milk

The supervision of milk supplies at farms is under the Ministry of Agriculture. If the Medical Officer of Health has reason to believe that any milk is so infected as to be capable of spreading disease among human beings then he can either have the supply stopped or rendered safe by pasteurisation. The Local Authority have to inspect any dairies where milk is sold. A total of 14 visits were paid to the two dairies in the town and 7 visits to the premises where pasteurisation is carried out. Satisfactory conditions were found on each visit of inspection.

The number of retailers of milk are as follows :

T.T. Pasteurised Milk	...	...	3
T.T. Milk	...	...	1
Sterilized Milk	...	...	1
Undesignated Milk	...	...	1

## Ice Cream

The number of retailers of ice cream is 30 and all of these sell proprietary brands which are pre-wrapped except in the case of two of the sellers. No ice cream is manufactured in the town. Four samples of ice cream were taken for examination and these all proved to be satisfactory.

## Food Premises

The Inspector reports that the number and type of food premises are as follows :

Butchers' shops	...	...	11	Fried fish shops	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	13	Restaurants, cafes, and			
Food shops	...	...	48	snack bars	...	...	10

Premises registered under Section 14 Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and included in the above figures=8.

## Unsound Food

Frequent visits were paid during the year to all Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, and Shops where open food is sold. Advice was given where necessary as to the conditions found and particularly with respect to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The following foodstuffs were condemned :

Milk	...	...	57 tins	Meat	...	...	125 tins and 98 lb.
Fish	...	...	54 tins	Fruit	...	...	332 tins
Soups, etc.	...	...	117 tins	Fruit	...	...	5 cases oranges
Cheese	...	...	42 lb.	Cake mixtures,			
Flour	...	...	54 lb.	cereals, etc.	...	...	55 packets
Pickles	...	...	17 jars	Meat paste, etc.			19 jars
Cocoa...	...	...	21 tins	Fruit squash	...	...	9 bottles
Jam tarts	...	...	144				



## **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955**

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, and apply to all food and drink with only a few exceptions. They do not apply to milk and cream both of which are dealt with under separate Regulations, nor to raw food which has to be milled or refined before it is fit for human consumption. The number of food premises is considerable and will add to the duties of the Public Health Inspector as several visits may have to be paid to make sure that the improvements recommended have been carried out. Some of the Regulations did not come into operation until the 1st July, 1956, and the following are the matters which have to be attended to at food premises :

### **1. Water Supply**

There must be a supply of enough clean and wholesome water to enable all the Regulations to be complied with, and if practicable the supply must be constant.

### **2. Sanitary Conveniences**

Water closets, urinals, etc. must be clean, in working order and well lit and ventilated. Those used by food handlers must have a " Wash Your Hands " notice visible.

### **3. Washing Arrangements for Staff**

All food premises must have enough wash-basins in places where the Staff can get at them quickly and easily from their work and from the sanitary conveniences.

Constant hot water must be laid on to the wash-basins wherever what is termed " open food " is handled—i.e., food which is **not** in a container or packing case which will exclude all risk of any contamination of the food.

Soap, nail brushes, and clean towels (or paper towels or hot air driers) must also be provided near the wash-basins. The basins must be kept clean and in good working order.

### **4. First Aid Kit**

Bandages, dressings, and antiseptics must be provided where the Staff can get at them easily and quickly. For food handlers the outer dressings should be waterproof, such as rubber finger stalls or adhesive plastic.

### **5. Clothing Lockers for Staff**

Where " open food " is handled then cupboards or lockers must be provided so that the Staff can leave in them all clothing and footwear which they do not use while at work.



## **6. Washing Food and Equipment**

Where "open food" is handled the premises must have sinks or special washing machines or other facilities for washing food and equipment and constant hot and cold water must be laid on. Only cold water will be required for fish, tripe, fruit and vegetables.

## **7. Equipment**

Articles or equipment with which food may come into contact must be kept clean and in good condition. They should, as far as is practicable, be made of non-absorbent materials to prevent contamination of the food.

The Regulations also draw attention to the need for personal hygiene on the part of the employees and of the necessity for them to inform their employer if they are suffering from certain diseases which might result in the food they are handling being infected.

SECTION F

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases were notified during the year :

Infectious Diseases, 1956

Disease						Cases Notified	Deaths
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	9	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			...	...	...	1	—
Meningococcal Infection...			...	...	...	3	—
Tuberculosis :							
Pulmonary			...	...	...	7	—
Non-pulmonary			...	...	...	1	—

From the above figures it will be seen that the number of notifications of the Infectious Diseases during the year was very low. There were no serious epidemics of any of these diseases in the town.

Measles and Whooping Cough, both of which diseases had been prevalent among the children in 1955, were very few in number.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified and it is now fourteen years since there was a case in the town. Protection of the children against this disease can be obtained either from a private doctor or from doctors at the School Clinic or Welfare Centre. No charge is made for this.

No cases of Scarlet Fever, Food Poisoning, or Acute Poliomyelitis were notified and the last case of the latter disease in the town was in 1950. In the ten years previous to 1950 there were no cases. Vaccination against this disease is being offered to children aged 13 years of age.

No death was reported from Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis

During the year a total number of seven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and of these five cases were of males (aged 11, 44, 46, 67, and 71 years) and two cases were of females (aged 19 and 42 years).

There was also one case notified of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis the patient being a woman of 30 years of age.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during the year in the Borough.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register for the Borough at the end of the year was as follows :

Males		Females		Total
Pulmonary	Non-pulmon.	Pulmonary	Non-pulmon.	
22	3	27	3	55

The total number on the Register for the previous year was 61.

### Cancer

Deaths from Cancer numbered 11 and this gives a death rate of 1.694 per 1,000. This is a slightly lower rate than that for the previous year when there were 12 deaths and the death rate was 1.846 per 1,000.

Four of the male deaths were from Cancer of the lung or bronchus.

### CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1956

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Diseases of heart and circulation	18	15	33
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	13	20
Malignant diseases ... ..	8	3	11
Bronchitis ... ..	6	1	7
Pneumonia ... ..	2	—	2
Motor accidents ... ..	1	—	1
Other causes ... ..	3	7	10
Totals ... ..	45	39	84
	==	==	==

The total number of deaths is the same as in the previous year.

Of the total number 64 were due to the first three causes mentioned above and this equals 76 per cent of the total number of deaths.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis and no deaths from accidents other than the one which was due to a motor accident.

There were four deaths from Malignant Disease of the lung or bronchus and these deaths were all of males.

There were again no deaths from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough, which used to cause the deaths of many children.

Wilding & Son. Ltd., Shrewsbury.





